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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

There is no such thing as Chance.

Translated from the French.

As a young man of fashionable appearance was turning the corner of the Rue de Seine he suddenly stopped, and, raising his glass, began to examine an old painting, hanging against the wall, with the air of a connoisseur. While thus engaged, his eye accidentally rested on the figure of a lad respectably dressed, standing in a dark corner—one hand covered his face, while the other was stretched out to receive the contributions of the charitable. At this moment two females were passing; one was enveloped in the ample folds of a cloth cloak, and a thick veil, through the latter of which one could distinguish the clear blue eyes of a young girl sparkling like two brilliant stars through the gloom of night; the other had the appearance of a waiting maid.

"Lend me some money, Ninette," said the young lady, who had observed the boy, "I have forgotten my purse."

"Well! and so have I, mademoiselle, I have but just sufficient to pay for crossing the Pont des Arts. We must give you something another time, child," continued the soubrette to the youthful mendicant as she passed on. "No, no—lend me what you have" replied her young mistress, laying hold of her arm, "we can go over the Pont des Tuileries." "But, mademoiselle, that is so much farther, and you know how uneasy madame is when we are too late—there! it is just striking two at the Institute." "An additional reason that you should lend me your money quickly," added the young lady, in a tone of slight impatience. The two sous were dropped into the thin, pale hand of the little fellow.

The young man who had been examining the picture, observing this interesting scene, directed his glass towards the lady, as she hastened away to make up for lost time, and in stepping over the wet pavement with the grace of an elegant Parisian, exhibited a foot and ankle of faultless symmetry. But turning the corner formed by the quay at this place, she was soon out of sight. He then approached the little mendicant, who still held the two sous piece, and placed in his hand a five-franc.

The poor little fellow, on discovering the amount of the donation, was quite overcome by feelings of gratitude—"Oh! you are very good, very kind, sir!—this is just as much as we want to pay our lodgings; without it our landlord would have turned us out, and my father must have slept in the street to-night. Oh! sir, you have saved his life." And the poor fellow leant against the wall for support. "What is your father doing, my lad?" said the young man, in a compassionate tone. "Nothing, sir; he was a coachman, but was disabled by an accident, and now he can do nothing; while my mother lived she worked for him; but since her death, we have been obliged to pawn our furniture, and I can do nothing. I have come out to day in despair to beg. Oh! how painful it has been—I can never do it again; but, mon Dieu! to-morrow will come, would that I could work." "And why not, my lad? you express yourself well; I suppose you can read and write?" "O yes, sir, and cast accounts also; my mother taught me." "If your father has no objection, you shall be my servant, and I will provide for him, too." The poor lad, overwhelmed with gratitude, burst into tears, and could with difficulty express a wish that his benefactor should come and see his father. They turned into the Rue Mazarine. "My name," said the little fellow, "is Thom, I shall be fourteen next Easter," and he stood on tiptoe in order to appear to the best advantage. "I promise to be very careful, attentive, and faithful; I can bear hunger without inconvenience—I am used to it. You can pay my wages to my father, after deducting the five francs which you gave me, and then, you know, I shall not have received charity." The young man smiled. "I shall thus do for my poor old father, what he did for me when I was helpless. Is not this right, sir?—But here is the house. Excuse me if I walk first, sir, the passage is dark." He led his benefactor, through a winding passage, and up numerous flights of steps, until they arrived at a miserable garret, where they found the old coachman lying on a wretched pallet, surrounded by all the appearance of extreme poverty. He, of course, readily consented to the proposition of M. Amadee de Tainville, to take Thom into his service, and himself to the hospital of Rochefoucault.

Thom, equipped in a handsome livery, waited on his master the next evening, to ask if he had any farther commands for him, and if he had acquitted himself to his satisfaction. "Quite so," was the reply—"are you content with your new situation?" "Oh! yes, sir,—there is but one thing that troubles me now. If I could but thank the pretty girl that gave me the two sous yesterday." "How do you know that she was pretty," said his master, eagerly. "It was her voice sir—oh, that sweet voice still sounds in my ears; I should know it a hundred years hence, if I were to live so long. And, when I think," continued he, "that she preferred going round the Pont des Tuileries rather than refuse to assist the unfortunate! Perhaps I should not have attracted your notice, if it had not been for her. But I hope to see her again" And a tear of gratitude rolled down his sunken cheek. Amadee de Tainville sighed and dismissed Thom for the night.

As the waiting woman and her young mistress turned the corner of the street in which they resided, a post-chaise dashed by them, and suddenly compelled them to draw up against the wall. "How late you are, Antonine," said M. Darblay, a grave and worthy magistrate of the *Court Royal*, in a tone of reproach; "your cousin arrived unexpectedly in your absence, and the ambassador with whom he travels to Naples, having only allowed him time to change horses, he was obliged to leave Paris without seeing you. You are not yet personally acquainted with him, my child, and I wished to introduce you to each other before he set out for Italy, where he is to remain six months." "I beg your pardon, my dear papa," said Antonine, breathless with running, "but it was * * *—Is your aunt worse, then?" exclaimed Madame Darblay, eagerly. "No, dear ma, she is much better, but it was * * * Oh, I'll tell you another time; at present, let us talk of my cousin Gustavus."

About six months after this, M. Darblay was sitting one morning in his great arm chair, at a round table strewed with books, albums and journals of all sorts. An open letter, bearing the post mark of Naples, lay before him; Madame Darblay, seated by his side, held some embroidery, but her labors had evidently been suspended by something of greater interest.

"No your nephew, madame, declines to become my son-in-law; he has broken the connexion which his father and myself were so anxious to form, by marrying a stranger. I wish him every happiness, but I regret his marriage; the prospect of uniting him to our family was the hope and consolation of my old age."

"Antonine is still very young," replied Madame Darblay, timidly, hastily seizing the letter and putting it in her pocket.

Antonine approached her mother gaily, but soon perceived by her countenance that something disagreeable had occurred; and although she possessed the entire confidence of her parents, she would not increase their embarrassment by unseasonable questions. She, therefore, in order to withdraw their thoughts from their subject, whatever it might be, sat down at the piano, and after preluding with great taste and delicacy, executed a slow and melancholy movement, from which she passed rapidly to a gay and lively air.

* * * Dinner was announced, and M. Darblay, who had now recovered his habitual cheerfulness, led his wife and daughter into the dining room.

During the afternoon, while M. Darblay was enjoying his usual "siesta," Antonine and her mother walked in the garden; and the latter, after some hesitation, addressed her daughter on the subject which appeared to press so heavy on her mind.

"Antonine, my dear, your cousin Gustavus is married! you must think of him no more." "It will not be difficult to comply with your request, my dear mother, as I have never seen my cousin," replied Antonine, calmly—"I only saw the post-chaise in which he departed for Italy." "If Gustavus had known your merits," continued Madame Darblay, "he would not have renounced the engagement his father had made for him on his death-bed; therefore I excuse him. You arrived ten minutes too late! Singular chance!" added she, with a sigh. "And if you knew the cause of that *chance*," said Antonine, gaily. "My dear," returned Madame Darblay, recollecting herself, "there is no such thing as *chance*—it is God who directs; and, what we call chance, is happy or unhappy, according as the cause that has produced it is good or bad." "Oh! make yourself easy on the subject then—the *cause* was good. It will be all for the best. Who knows if I should have been happy with my cousin?"

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The steamboat, "la Ville de Corbeil," was on the point of starting from the quay de la Greve; the deck was crowded with passengers, and the smoke ascended from its funnel in a thick, black column, when a young man, followed by a servant carrying a portmanteau, alighted from a cabriolet, and jumped on board as the bell rang. The noise and bustle of starting having subsided, and each passenger having arranged himself with a view to his comfort during the short voyage, some began to read the poetry of de Lamartine; others were engaged with the morning papers; but the greater number were leaning over the side, staring vacantly at the boiling foam occasioned by the wheels, as if listening to the grumbling of the gently gliding wave for being impeded in its course towards the sea. Things were in this state when a heavy splash was heard at one end of the boat, and, immediately afterwards, a cry of "My father!—My father is drowning!—Help!" A voice at the other extremity responded, "That's her voice, sir!" Another splash was heard, and, in a few seconds, two men were seen in the water, one of whom, who appeared to be an expert swimmer, supported the other with some difficulty. The boat was stopped, and the drowning man and his preserver were, with the assistance of ropes, taken on board; where the former soon recovered, under the tender care of his wife and daughter.

The "Ville de Corbeil" continued its voyage, and the passengers resumed their former occupations.

M. Darblay had a summer retreat on the banks of the Seine, not far from Corbeil, to which he sometimes retired from the active duties of his office. It was to this retirement he was going on the present occasion, when, approaching incautiously too near the side, he fell overboard. As soon as he could speak, he eagerly asked to whom he was indebted for his life? "To M. Amadee de Tainville," answered Thom, who was very officious in rendering every assistance to M. Darblay. "Amadee de Tainville!" echoed M. Darblay, "your father was my most intimate college friend," added he, offering his hand; "but the military life he embraced separated us, and he fell on the field of battle. I am glad chance has made me indebted to his son for my life." "*Chance!*" murmured Antonine, with her eyes full of tears. "Might I ask the object of your voyage?" said Madame Darblay. "This question is not prompted by cold and idle curiosity, as you may readily imagine, but by the most lively interest in one to whom I owe so much." "The truth is," answered de Tainville, "that I have no farther object than a simple excursion in the environs of Paris." The Ville de Corbeil had, by this time, arrived at her destination, Madame Darblay having first consulted her husband's looks, pressed de Tainville to do them the honor of accepting the hospitality of their country residence for a few days. Amadee accepted the offer without much hesitation; and, giving his arm to Madame Darblay, he led her on shore. Antonine followed, leaning on the arm of her father; and Thom and the waiting woman, carrying the band-boxes, brought up the rear.

One fine summer evening, some months after the events related above, the family of the Darblays, having ordered chairs to be carried to the terrace in front of their house, which commanded a view of the Seine, were enjoying the cool evening breeze, and admiring the rich landscape before them, softened by the last feeble rays of the setting sun. Antonine, who was sitting on her mother's knee, appeared thoughtful and melancholy; her eyes were alternately directed to her father and the river. "Antonine," said her mother, "what is the matter with you? If you are unhappy at the thoughts of your approaching marriage say so;—there is still time to withdraw." "Oh, I am not unhappy, but I am always melancholy when I look at the dark stream which winds along so tranquilly. I think of the frightful moment when it had nearly swallowed my dear father,—and then I think of his preserver! Oh! how I thank you for allowing me love Amadee de Tainville.

"De Tainville is a noble fellow," interrupted M. Darblay, "and he is rising rapidly in his honorable profession;—I should be proud of such a son, and I therefore bless the chance that has given him to me as a son-in-law." "*Chance!*" repeated Antonine with an air of abstraction, "mamma says there is no such thing; but that every thing is directed by the hand of God."

The morrow was a joyful, solemn day—it was that of the marriage of Antonine Darblay and Amadee de Tainville. The neighboring peasants had been invited to participate in the festivities, and were assembled in the court; the domestics, dressed in their best, and decorated with white favors, occupied the antechamber. Thom alone was absent. Amadee, accompanied by his friends and relations, anxiously awaited his affianced in the drawing-room. She entered leaning on her father's arm. The beautiful bride, enveloped in the graceful folds of a white veil, and resembling the figure of an angel surrounded by clouds, was presented to the friends of the bridegroom by her father; and Madame Darblay, on her part, introduced de Tainville to his new relations. The bridegroom, seizing the hand of Antonine, conducted her to the deep recess of a large window, the curtains of which were partly drawn, and removing them, exhibited the figure of a mendicant. It was Thom, dressed as when he asked charity in the Rue de Seine, and holding in his hand a two-sous piece. Antonine, after a little hesitation, recollected Thom, and, turning to Amadee, demanded an explanation of this scene. "It is thus you have always appeared to my imagination;—since that day I sought you every where, but without success, to the fearful moment when Thom knew your voice," Madame Darblay, observing the emotion of Antonine, approached to know the cause of it.

"Ah! my dear mother!" cried Antonine, hiding her face in her bosom, "you are right—*there is no such thing as chance!*"

Religious Courtship.—A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a most sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan:—

He politely handed his fair neighbour a Bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text,—second epistle of John, verse fifth—"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which I had from the beginning, that we love one another."

She returned it, pointing to the following,—second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse:—"Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found favour in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?"

He returned the book, pointing to the twelfth verse of the second epistle of John. "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face."

From the above interview the marriage took place the ensuing week.

Be Something.—One principle of the Mussulman creed is, that every person should have some trade. Thus it should be the world over. See that young man, no matter what are his circumstances or prospects, if he has no plan he will never accomplish much. If he relies upon his present possessions, or upon the anticipated favours of fortune, ten to one if his fine hopes are not blighted, and he find, too late, that the only path to true greatness is by application. The following maxim would apply to persons of every condition in society who are about entering upon active life. Choose, after mature deliberation and consultation with judicious friends, that vocation which is most suitable for you. Be not diverted from your purpose—let nothing prevent you from qualifying yourself thoroughly for it; then pursue it with unremitted diligence, and you will honour yourself and be a blessing to the community.

A Quaint Paragraph.—The Baltimore American says that the following droll paragraph forms the conclusion of a letter from a merchant in New Orleans to his friend in that city. It smacks strongly of the shop:

"The market here presents little of interest.—Lead is heavy; fire-arms go off ready; indigo looks blue; tar sucks in the hands of holders; feather light stock; boots and shoes none *sold* this week; Brandreth's pills in brisk demand, attended with considerable operations; negroes run off freely; whiskey likely to go down considerably towards Christmas."

Postage, &c.—The Raleigh Standard some time ago, requested to be informed of the political character of the postmasters in this state. A whig postmaster, of Buncombe county, responds in a clever manner to this request, through the Raleigh Register. By way of postscript, he makes an insinuation at the hard money schemes of our very accommodating administration. "We do not get hard money here," says he. "The best postage change for letters I have found is chickens."

If the letter is 6 cents, we take a half-grown chicken.
If " 10 a grown one.
If " 12½ a full blood Rooster.
If " 18¾ 2 full grown Pullets.
If " 25 2 grown laying Hens.

This discovery will enable postmasters to *feather their nests* pretty well.

The Standard seriously and strenuously insists that there are a majority of whigs in the enjoyment of these *fat* offices. We dare say he is correct; for we know of many sections where Van Buren men cannot be found of sufficient intelligence to discharge the duties of postmaster! *Greensborough Patriot.*

A Beautiful Sentiment.—The late eminent judge, Sir Allan Park, once said at a public meeting in the city—"We live in the midst of blessings, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from which they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life; there is not a familiar object round us which does not wear a mark, not a being or a thing which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian hope is on it, not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity, not a custom which can not be traced in all its holy and healthful parts to the Gospel."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

From the Raleigh Register.

On the introduction of Mr. Rayner's resolutions in the House of Commons, the question being on what day they should be taken up and considered, the Whigs insisted that they should be disposed of at an early day. One or two votes having been taken on the more distant days, in which the *Van* party was in the *rear*, several gentlemen complained of oppression. Among others, Mr. Caldwell, from Mecklenburg, and Dr. Wilcox, from Halifax, spoke upon the subject, and asked what *effect* the resolutions were expected to have? One of the gentlemen said that the *dose* had been prepared for them in a caucus, and he supposed was to be forced down their throats *nolens volens*. To this,

Mr. JONES, of Rowan, replied, that he was sorry to see the gentlemen on the other side exhibit so much nausea at the *dose*, which they said had been prepared for them. They forget how they served us, sir, four years ago. They forget with what promptness and energy they administered the dose of instruction prepared in like manner by a caucus. Yes, sir, they, on that occasion, not only made us swallow their physic in spite of "lamentations here and elsewhere,' but they forced it down our throats *spoon and all*. But, sir, we have happily changed places. We are the doctors now, and they are the patients. We mean to give them their own physic out of their own spoon. One of the gentlemen said, that this dose had been prepared for them in a caucus. He is right, sir. We have mixed up this potion with great care, from the very best ingredients, according to the most approved recipe, and I can tell them they have to take it just as it has been prepared. We mean to admit no dilutions nor adulterations; so they may as well swallow it at once without making any more wry faces. I commend it to the gentlemen: no doubt it will be "*good for their wholesome.*"

Doctor WILCOX. I am very much obliged to the gentleman from Rowan, for his merciful consideration of our case. But I did not know before that he was a Physician.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am no *truck* Doctor; mine are political pills. They are better than Brandreth's or Beckwith's, and just such as I think our Senators and their party in this house stand in need of. I know it will go hard with the gentleman from Halifax to take his share of this medicine: but *he must take it.* But we are asked what effect we suppose this physic will have upon our Senators? I, for one, answer, I do not know. I am aware, that our patients are a good deal constipated, and hard to *move* Nor do I very much care as to the effect it may have. In this particular, I shall adopt the anagram which a London wag stuck on the door of a certain Doctor Isaac Letsom, who used to sign himself "I. Letsom."

"When folks they does get sick,
I physics, bleeds and sweats 'em;
If, after that, *they chooses to die*—
Why, verily,
I LETS 'EM."

For my own part, I never believed in the magical effect of instructions. I believe we have a right to give our opinions upon all and every subject of a general character. I believe moreover, that we have a right to make known these opinions to our Senators in Congress, in any form we may think respectful, whether as commands, requests, or simply as our wishes. To my understanding, however, as we have no power to enforce our will, it is, at last, a mere *request*. But, I understand that our Senators hold a different doctrine. They say, that they are bound to obey the will of the Legislature or resign. If they will obey sir, I for one, will rejoice. If, on the other hand, their principles compel them to resign, it will be their misfortune, not our fault. But it is a misfortune over which I shall not weep. It is not the legitimate effect of our physic to *kill;* but, if the gentlemen

Choose to die,
Why, verily, *I lets 'em.*

But, sir, if they choose not to die—if they should choose neither to resign nor obey, still our resolutions would have a most excellent effect. They would explode "forever and a day" the humbuggery of *instructions* in North Carolina. The people, seeing that the Whigs had disclaimed them, and that their adversaries, who had been most clamorous for them, had when applied to themselves, in like manner repudiated them—the people will find out the truth, that it is all *clap trap* and *humbug*. If we can only accomplish this end, I, for one, will be more than satisfied.

On another day, after three or four speeches had been delivered against the resolutions, in which a good deal had been said about the inconsistency of the Whigs in giving *instructions* to our Senators in Congress, after having condemned the doctrine,

Mr. JONES rose, and professed never to have intended to say one word further on the subject of these resolutions. But, sir, said he, I cannot sit here and listen with patience to the jeers and taunts of our adversaries on the question of consistency. Sir, the Whig party are not inconsistent in this matter. They have ever maintained in Congress, as well as in our State Legislatures, the right of declaring their opinions in the form of resolutions on any great question of national policy. The resolutions of the Senate, censuring the conduct of the President for removing the deposites, was an exercise of this right. Mr. Pinckney's and Mr. Patton's resolutions on the subject of abolition are instances of this kind. Our own action here, at this very session, on the subject of the Vermont resolutions is another. The resolutions passed some years ago, on the subject of nullification—those on the subject of the Nassau outrage, and Dr. Henderson's on the subject of the public lands, which passed this house, in all of which most of the Whig party concurred, were essentially such as we propose on the present occasion. We hold in common, therefore, with our adversaries, the political right of *instructions;* it is on the effect of these instructions we differ. But, as the instructors have no compulsory process to enforce their mandates, it is not for them to say what effect they should have. The instructed have in every case to determine this question. When the Whigs were defendants in the case of *Jackson, Benton & Co. vs. Mangum & Co.* they were called on to take the responsibility of giving the due effect to instructions. Now, that the present Senators and their party are defendants, they must take a like responsibility. We give these instructions simply for what they are worth, leaving it to these instructed gentlemen to decide, at their peril, as to their value.

But, sir, we have heard a good deal said here about "deserting our principles." We have been asked "*Where are your principles?*" "Where are *your consciences?*" Who are they that dare call us to account for doing this act? Sir, they are the very men who have done this thing themselves, and they hold that it is right. They have driven one faithful and able Senator from our service by this means, and whether we be right or wrong in our course we are not answerable to them for it. Mr. Speaker, I must illustrate our position on this subject by relating an incident that occurred in the Tory war of the Revolution. You have heard of the celebrated JOHN CLEAVELAND. North Carolina has never done justice to that man's fame. My friend from Lincoln, Mr. Hoke, (Van Buren man though he be) in proposing to name his new county after this neglected Patriot, has shown an elevated and a proper spirit. Cleaveland was a Whig: a genuine, bold and thoroughgoing Whig. I wish I may ever be able to say as much for his namesake the gentleman's new county. He was one of those gallant spirits that first turned back the tide of British domination by the battle of King's Mountain. He had an impediment in his speech, and, like all stutterers that ever I have known, he was hasty in temper and violent—

"*Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer.*"

If I may be permitted to quote a free translation, sir, I think it will as well bespeak our hero as the original. (Leave, leave, having resounded through the hall.) I will give you, then, the rendition of that Scottish worthy, *Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine:*

"A fiery etter cap, a captious chiel;
As hot as ginger, and as stieve as steel."

Cleaveland lived in a tory neighborhood, and while he was out campaigning, these desperadoes used to depredate upon him greatly. They would steal his horses, drive off his cattle, and burn his fences and out-houses. A party of them, headed by a leader, one *Bill Harrison*, went so far as to put his overseer to death for endeavoring to protect his employer's property. The manner of this crime was somewhat peculiar. They took their victim to a steep hill side, and placing him on a log, fastened one end of a grape vine around his neck, and the other over the prong of a stooping dog-wood. When they had thus arranged it, one of the party went up the hill, and rushing head foremost against their captive, hurried him off into eternity. *John Doss* was the name of the sufferer. Now, *John Cleaveland* was not the man to put up with all these injuries, and the day of retribution was near at hand. *Harrison*, the ring leader in all these outrages, shortly afterwards fell into *Cleaveland's* hands. He was an ingenious mechanic, whom *Cleaveland* had often employed in more peaceful days, and had done him many favors; and the remembrance of these things were by no means calculated to mitigate the offender's doom. Accompanied by his favorite servant *Bill*, and one other individual, without speaking a word, *Cleaveland* carried his prisoner to the same dog-wood on which he had hanged poor *Doss*. Here was a dangling the very grape vine, which had been used on the former occasion. Without more to do, he placed the noose over the other's neck and placed him on the log. "You will not hang me, Colonel?" at

length faintly observed the trembling wretch. "Can you give me any reason why I should not do it!" said the other. "You know I am a useful man in this neighborhood," said *Harrison*, "and cannot well be spared; I have, moreover, discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and if I am put to death, the world will lose the benefit of my discovery. Besides this, I have heard you curse *Bryant* and *Fanning* for putting prisoners to death. *Where are your principles? Where is your conscience*, that you are about to execute vengeance on me, your former friend and neighbor!" "Where is my conscience! Where are my horses and cattle—where are my fences and barns—and where is poor *Jack Doss?* Fore God, I will do this deed, and justify myself to God and my country! Run up the hill and but him off the log *Bill:* I'll show him per-pe-tual motion!!"

So, sir, will we deal with that party, which has brought havoc and ruin upon our country. They have destroyed our currency—they have squandered our public lands—they have persecuted and driven out talented and conscientious Whigs by laying snares for their consciences. They have put in the base and needy to pillage the public money. They have marred and disfigured the faithful record of the Senate. In a word, sir, they have put the torch to the Temple of Liberty: and as *Old Cleaveland* said—Fore God, we will do this deed, and justify ourselves to God and our country; we will hang them on their own dog wood; we will give them a small specimen of *perpetual motion.*

A TRUE INCIDENT.

When Mr. Cambreleng moved, in Saturday night's sitting, that the House go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union to take up certain appropriation bills.

Mr. Chambers asked to withdraw the motion to enable him (Mr. C.) to make a statement; and Mr. Cambreleng having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Chambers said the statement he wished to make related to himself, in some degree, and he would therefore barely submit it to the house to do in the matter what might seem right and proper. He said he had for some weeks past, and during the last session, been waylaid about the rotunda and on the stairs and passage of the capitol, by a lean, hungry, starved-looking man, who met him at every turn, and the vision of whose ghastly face haunted him even in his hours of rest.

This man has been one of the real laboring men; a sub-contractor—who had macadamized the beautiful avenue immediately in front of the capitol, during a period of deep calamity and distress in the city, when the cholera prevailed. The superintendent of the work having reserved the right to abrogate the contract for any delay or suspension of the work, refused to permit the contractor to suspend it, but sent physicians among the laborers to advise them not to work early *in* the morning or late in the evening, and not to work hard at any time. Diserse, death and alarm dispersed the greater part of the operative force, the contractor was ruined, and the sub-contractor was involved in all the worst consequences of the failure, and in debt for a great part of the labor.

He had repeatedly been imprisoned for debt, and separated from an interesting family for want of bread to feed them; disease had followed, and the man was now, and had been for many months, here, soliciting justice at the hands of the government, in a state of actual suffering for the comforts of life, while this government owed him upwards of five thousand dollars, which for years he had been begging for—yes, begging for justice—for he is broken in spirit, and suffering has almost made him mad. The Senate (Mr. C. said,) had at last passed a bill for his relief, and this day while the house was in session, the committee over which he had the honor to preside (and it was high honor to preside over that committee, for they earned their daily bread,) had examined the bill, and ordered him to ask leave to report it without amendment, and ask a departure from all the rules which might obstruct its commitment to a committee of the whole; and he would even ask that it should go to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. C. begged leave to add that he had some doubt whether this man had not today committed a breach of the privileges of the house, for when the committee of claims emerged from their room, the poor fellow, as usual, was in waiting at the door in fear and trembling, and on being told the committee had decided to recommend to the house to pass his bill, and that every effort would be made to get it through, his sallow face turned pale as death and the fountains of his eyes overflowed, and the members of the committee, without exception, though not greatly given to the "melting mood," joined the poor fellow's undignified expression of feeling. He, unfortunate man, again saw in prospect his suffering wife and little ones assembled around him, and himself freed from the danger of a return to his prison: it depended upon the house whether it should be so or not.

[The good feeling of the house was manifested by a general cry of "leave, leave." The bill was afterwards specially taken up in committee, reported to the house, and passed after four o'clock in the morning.] *Nat. Intel.*

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Mr. Clay could ask for no greater compliment than was lately paid him by one of his most decided political opponents, Mr. Buchanan, in reply to that vain, unprincipled and arrogant braggart, Thomas H. Benton, who, in a late debate, tauntingly pronounced the Compromise Bill a "mere humbug." The following are the remarks of Mr Buchanan:

Mr. B. said, as to the compromise act, I shall say but little. Its reputed authors are here present, and are very able to defend themselves. As to myself, I was in a far distant land at the time of its passage, and shall never forget my feelings when I first received information of this event.

The enemies of liberty in every country of the old world were rejoicing in the prospect that this glorious Union—the last hope of Republican institutions—was about to expire. The advocates of despotism were every where glorying over the prospect. It was impossible for any person placed in my situation not to see, and to feel, and to know, that this was the cherished hope of the enemies of liberal institutions throughout Europe. It was a subject of conversation in every society which I frequented in the great Northern Capital, where I then resided. Although I did not myself personally indulge in gloomy forebodings, yet I hailed the news of the passage of the compromise act as the harbinger of peace and tranquility at home, with more joy than I have ever felt upon the announcement of any political event. It was then sufficient for me to know that the question which had threatened the peace of my native land was settled; and that, too, by the passage of a bill, which received the approbation of General Jackson. His sanction of it was, to me, at least, the strongest evidence that it was not a "mere humbug."

Mr. Clay's Speech.—There are some newspapers, which, unlike the Raleigh Standard, have magnanimity enough to do justice to Mr. Clay, notwithstanding their general opposition to him. Of these, the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer, is one. That paper of the 27th ult. in publishing Mr. Clay's speech against abolition, says,—

Differing, as we do essentially, from Mr Clay on many of the most important and vital principles of our government, it cannot be expected that we should indulge in any unnecessary terms of commendation. This effort, although it has gratified, has not surprised us. We have never believed in the charge of abolitionism brought for party purposes against him. His whole history, his birth, education and residence, as well as his distinct and repeated avowals, forbade the idea. Well do we remember his withering retort, when the charge was preferred by Mr. Calhoun on the floor of the Senate—"I an abolitionist!" said Mr. Clay, "I, who was born in a slaveholding state, who have been bred and educated in a slaveholding state—the ashes of whose fathers and children are there—whose whole earthly substance is involved in the institution of slavery—I an abolitionist!! No, sir, when that contest does come, when in my judgment action *is necessary*, I shall not be found following in the rear of my honorable friend from South Carolina."

And well has he fulfilled his promise. While others were using the exciting topic for party purposes, he was engaged in discussing the graver subjects of national policy; but when the storm arose, when the conflict was inevitable, he takes his position, and with one blow settled the fight. So acknowledged Mr. Calhoun in his place—so responds the whole country. We stop not to ask, why did not Mr. Clay accomplish his purpose at an earlier date? He has chosen his own time, has fulfilled his design, and the expectations of the country, and we are willing that he should enjoy the consequent credit."

From the Carolina Watchman.

ROWAN IN THE LEAD.

We commend to our readers the following spirited resolutions, adopted by the Grand Jury at the late session of the Superior Court in this county. We should rejoice to have seen such sentiments from any Grand Jury that might have been empanneled, but coming as they do, from a source of so much intelligence and respectability, we can but hail the measure with additional satisfaction. Rowan has been shorn of her territory, but this action of her late Grand Jury, shows that her ancient chivalry is still undiminished.

WHEREAS, the usurpations, incapacity, mismanagement and corruption of the present Administration of the Federal Government are every day becoming more manifest, and it being our right, as well as our duty, fearlessly to express our opinions touching the conduct of our rulers, and the necessity of displacing them.

Be it resolved by this Grand Jury, That we view with alarm the fearful increase of Executive patronage and Executive usurpations, and that the passage of the bill, commonly called the sub-Treasury, would tend still further to increase the power and patronage of that branch of the government.

Resolved further, That the recent enormous loss of the public money by the subaltern officers of the Executive, that a further evil would attend the passage of the sub-Treasury, namely, the insecurity of the public money.

Resolved further, That we condemn in most decided terms the practice lately found to exist amongst the officers of the federal government, namely, the levying a tax on each other to raise a fund by which to bribe votes to uphold the administration.

Resolved, That the eminent services of HENRY CLAY, entitle him to our first consideration as a candidate for the next Presidency: That he has shown himself on all occasions, the true friend of his country, and his whole country—and we believe, the Southern states particularly, owe him a debt of gratitude which ought to be paid.

Signed,

R. Macnamara, *Foreman.*

Adam Roseman,	Henry Smith,
Robert Chunn,	John Shuman,
David Barringer,	Abel Cowan,
Isaac Ribelin,	John Phifer,
James Silliman,	John Shaver,
Peter Kearns,	Jacob Hughey,
Christ'r Graham,	Henry Moose,
James Luckey,	John McCulloch,

One dissenting, John C. Palmer.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

As this is a matter of great public concern, upon which the people will be called on to give their votes next August, we deem it proper to give some explanation of the law as it was understood by those who passed it.

Although the act prescribes that the district shall be six miles square, from the expression "regard being had to the number of children," in such district, we think that the law will permit a small departure from that size, and authorise it to be a little *more* or *less*, as equity may require. The shape of such district may be such as convenience may dictate. The sum appropriated, to wit, $40, was fixed on because it was thought that there would only be a few months between the time of the law's going into effect, and the meeting of the next Legislature. The income of the Literary Fund would have allowed more, say about $100 for each district; but it was deemed unnecessary to go beyond that sum, for the small portion of time during which it was to operate. The next Legislature will no doubt appropriate more for each year ensuing its session. We have heard objection made, that the size of the districts are too large: this we consider to be the fact: but it is to be remembered, that this is merely the beginning of a system, which it will take time and far greater means than we now have, to perfect. If Congress shall comply with the reasonable request made by our last Legislature, to give us the same proportion of the proceeds of the Public Lands, which it has given to the new states, we shall have a fund ample, not only to carry out the system proposed by this law, but to complete other valuable schemes for the improvement of the condition of the people. In the mean time, we must begin *as we can hold on*, and improve by degrees.

We have heard it objected, that this law will operate hardly on the man who has no children, or who has finished educating them.

To this we reply, that no law can operate with exact equality, and therefore, we must put up with a small hardship for the public good. But the man whose children are educated, may have grand children, in whose welfare he ought to be in some degree interested: and all have an interest in the diffusion of intelligence and good morals.

Some say the man of large property will have to contribute more than his proportion, whereas the poor man comes in for a full proportion of the benefit. We reply to this, that the poor man with a dollar in his pocket has to do as much to defend his country, in case war should come upon the country, as the rich man with his thousands. The poor man's son who is made by mental cultivation, fit to discharge public duty, will be able to pay back to the rich tax-payer, by acts of public service, at least some portion of the amount advanced; and we submit to a candid public to say, if it be not a fact, that the most of our best citizens and most useful men, are those who have had to suffer hardest in the beginning of life? Give the children of the poor good plain educations, and the public will be the gainers by it.

Some others say that the poor man ought not to pay any thing, but that all children whose parents cannot afford to educate them, ought to be taught at public expense. They who say this, forget that there are very few among us so very poor as to be objects of charity, and of that few most of them are too proud to send their children as charity scholars. The feelings of children even revolt at the sneer and taunt which such a position brings upon them, from their more favored playmates. On the other hand, where every man in society pays his full share of tax according to his means, every man's child can meet his neighbor's child at the Public School on a perfect footing of equality.

We intend again to take up this subject, and to give some further explanations, and to answer such objections as we hear made against this important measure. *Salisbury Watchman.*

Extract from Governor Everet's Address.

ACCUMULATION.

The philosophy that denounces accumulation, is the philosophy of barbarism. It places man below the condition of most of the native tribes on this continent. No man will voluntarily sow that another may reap. You may place a man in a paradise of plenty on this condition, but its abundance will ripen and decay unheeded. At this moment, the fairest regions of the earth—Sicily, Turkey, Africa, the loveliest and most fertile portions of the East, the regions that, in ancient times, after feeding their own numerous and mighty cities, nourished Rome and her armies—are occupied by oppressed and needy races, whom all the smiles of heaven and the bounties of the earth cannot tempt to strike a spade into the soil, farther than is requisite for a scanty supply of necessary food.

On the contrary, establish the principle that property is safe, that a man is secure in his accumulated earnings, and he creates a paradise on a barren heath; alpine solitudes echo to the lowing of his herds; he builds up his dykes against the ocean and cultivates a field beneath the level of its waves; and exposes his life fearlessly in sickly jungles and among ferocious savages. Establish the principle that his property is his own, and he seems almost willing to sport with its safety. He will trust it all in a single vessel, and stand calmly by while she unmoors for a voyage of circumnavigation around the Globe. He knows that the sovereignty of his country accompanied it with a sort of earthly omnipresence, and guards it as vigilantly, in the loneliest island of the Antarctic sea, as though it were locked in his coffers at home. He is not afraid to send it out upon the common pathway of the ocean, for he knows that the sheltering wings of the law of nations will overshadow it there. He sleeps quietly, though all he has is borne upon six inches of plank on the bosom of the unfathomed waters: for even if the tempest should bury it in the deep, he has assured himself against ruin, by the agency of those institutions which modern civilization has devised for the purpose of averaging the losses of individuals upon the mass.

Railways.—The following humorous arguments were advanced by a canal stockholder for the purpose of putting down railroads:

"He saw what would be the effect of it—that it would set all the world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, sir! Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at work; every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave, plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be made at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Veracious people will turn to the most incurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance. "Only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring the fan." "Pray, sir, will you dine with me to day, at my little box on the Alleghany?" "Why, indeed, I don't know; I shall be in town until 12: I'll be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre." And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork, and even cargoes of flour and chaldrons of coal, and lead, and whiskey, and sober things, that have always been used to sober travelling, whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honor, it is only a steal off to the Rocky Mountains, and there no jurisdiction can touch them. And, sir, think of flying from debt. A set of bailiffs mounted upon bombshells would not overtake an absconded debtor, only give a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential, topsy-turvy, harum scarum whirligig. Give me the old solemn, straight forward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two yoke of oxen for a heavy load! I go for beasts of burden; it is primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop-skip and jump whimseies for me."

A Whig "Cobbler and Tinker" in the United States Senate.—It is stated in the Brookville (Indn.) American, that John Henderson, who has recently been elected to the United States Senate by the Whig Legislature of Mississippi, was formerly a resident of Brookfield, where he carried on the trade of *shoe making*. He afterwards removed to Cincinnati, attended school for a short time and then engaged in the study of the law. From thence he removed to Mississippi, became distinguished in his profession, married an heiress, acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens in his talents and integrity, and is now selected to one of the most important offices in the government Mr. Henderson's career is thus far highly honorable to him, and admirably illustrates the republican character of our institutions. *N. Y. Express.*

The revival of the Administration paper in this place, affords a fit occasion for urging on the Whigs of North-Carolina the propriety of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of the Whig papers, that, by disseminating correct information among the people, we may *keep down* a party which is about to make unparalleled efforts to regain the ascendancy of which their own corruption and misrule have deprived them. The evidences that we shall have an arduous struggle to maintain, are thickening around us, not the most insignificant of which is the one we have alluded to above Let every Whig bear in mind, that upon our success at the next August election, *may* depend the election of President, if there should happen to be more than two candidates; and that the election will exercise an important, perhaps a controlling influence, upon the Legislative election of 1840, and thus perhaps decide whether we are to have two Whig or two Van Buren Senators in Congress. Let him not forget the evils brought upon the country by the party which has ruled us for the last ten years,—the proscription for opinion's sake, the establishment of the odious principle that the offices of the country may be used as rewards for party services, regardless of honesty or capacity—the consequent overthrow of all moral restraint, and the peculation of scores of swindlers, who have robbed the people of millions of the public treasure. Let him keep constantly in view these corruptions, —the enormous and extravagant expenditures which, from 13 millions, ten years ago, have swelled to 39 millions, *now*, —the defiance of all law which has marked the course of the party in power,—and then answer to his own conscience whether he will sit idly by in contempt of such importance as that now impending.

There are few better modes of sustaining one's principles, than by circulating newspapers which advocate them. We call upon our Whig friends, therefore, to exert themselves, in that way. Perhaps there is scarcely one of our readers who might not, by a little exertion, procure another good Subscriber to a Whig paper, we are almost indifferent whether it be to our own or some other.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

The Charleston Courier, in a late article, of which Mr. Clay's speech on Abolition, was the subject, used the following language:

"The political tenets of the South, may forbid it from ever supporting Mr. Clay, for the Presidency, but let it not deny him the meed due to patriotism and fidelity to the Constitution." *Charleston Courier*

If by the South is here meant South Carolina, then the language of the Courier is understood; but if it is to be read as applying to the South at large, we apprehend few will allow the premises to be tenable. It seems strange indeed, that a man who is confessedly patriotic, and faithful to the Constitution, should yet be viewed with suspicion, by a great section of the one, claiming a stricter constitutional law than any other. We cannot believe that it is so, and look upon such an assumption as a begging of the question. No opinions known to be entertained by Mr. Clay, could render him, in the estimation of the South, an unfit depository of Presidential power, unless, perchance, those regarding a protective policy are looked upon as such: and who will say, that this whole system has not already toppled to its downfall. Those who helped to rear it, have seen its original purposes measurably accomplished, and are willing now to yield up, for the sake of the country's quiet, their opinions of what would be good policy. In the first rank of these stands Mr. Clay, who, when clouds of darkest portent spread confusion and dismay through the land, rose up, like a guardian spirit, and in patriot tones spoke confidence and peace. No political tenet of the South, or cherished object of regard, could be done violence to, by the support of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. On the contrary, in his elevated views, and statesmanlike ideas, are to be found the sure guarantees for the administration of the government in good faith. Which of the crises of our history, since Mr. Clay came upon the stage of action, has he been found unequal to—what station has he not illustrated and adorned—what public trust not amply, and completely discharged—what sacrifice of personal popularity not made in obedience to the stern precepts of duty. As regards that feature of national polity, which to the South is paramount in importance to all others, Mr. Clay has, by his recent movement, placed himself in an impregnable position. Sophistry may try to pervert, and deep rooted dislike to decry, but the words of truth and soberness must find their way to the hearts and heads of all men, who have not put on the iron armour of party.

The Florida War—its Cost and its Results thus far.—The picture of this war is thus drawn by Senator Benton in his speech on the bill—which was lost in the House—for the establishment of a sort of military colonies in Florida

N. Y. American.

"Troops have been tried, and have failed to accomplish the object. Every species of troops have been tried—regulars, militia, and volunteers, horse and foot. They have made campaigns and fought battles for three years, and have done all that man could do under such circumstances, and they have suffered more than men ought to be required to suffer in such a war; and all without accomplishing the object. Three years have been consumed in military operations; and at what cost and with what results? At the cost, in money, of nearly twenty millions of dollars; in lives, of nearly forty officers, killed or died of wounds, or of the climate; of many wounded; of nearly four hundred killed and wounded of the regular army; besides heavy losses among the militia and volunteers. This is the cost! and what are the results? The results are, four counties of Florida depopulated—the Indians ravaging the country from Cape Sable to the Okefenokee swamp—the frontiers of Georgia attacked—depredations carried to the suburbs of St. Augustine and Tallahassee—the light-house at Florida Point burnt and destroyed—shipwrecked mariners on the coast of Florida massacred—and all cultivation suspended over large districts of country, part of which was settled and cultivated under the dominion of Spain, when Florida was a province of that kingdom. These are the results, after three years of military operations—after this great cost in money and in lives."

Rightly Served.—Two English pugilists, named Swift and Adams, lately visited France for the purpose of having a "regular set too." But the French police were so provokingly uncourteous as to arrest them while engaged in a most interesting and obstinately contested prize fight at Charenton. They were taken before the Correctional police at Paris, and to their great surprise and mortification, each pugilist was sentenced to *thirteen months imprisonment!* We are gratified to learn that this brutal and degrading pastime finds small favor in the eyes of either the people or the government of France.

An American Consul murdered with the sanction of Mexican Authorities.—We have seen a letter addressed to one of the most respectable commercial houses in this city from Mexico, from undoubted authority, which states that Mr. Langdon, the American Consul for Laguna De Terminas, died a few days previous from blows received from a negro at Laguna. (under sanction of one of the Justices,) and after being most cruelly treated, he was sent to a dungeon, where he remained three nights with condemned criminals, from whence he succeeded in escaping with his lady to a small village between that and Campeachy, where he died of his wounds. His lady has gone up to Campeachy, and an order from the old Judge had followed, to bring her back to Laguna, to answer the charges against her husband. *Courier.*

A duel was fought about the 8th instant, between A. J. Donelson, the adopted son of Gen. Jackson, and Henry Robeson. Both were slightly wounded, and a second meeting was talked of next day.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

Greene (N Y) March 15 1839.

Capt. Arnold Horton attended our town meeting on Tuesday last. After the Loco Focos ascertained that their ticket was elected, they went into Calender's all room and set up a yelling and drinking which soon attracted a crowd. Capt. Horton, among others, went into the room. The cry was raised that there was a Whig in the room, and a motion was made and carried that the Whigs should be put out; whereupon a crowd gathered around Horton, forced him through the door and over the bannisters down stairs. They then returned and reported that they had pitched the damned Whig down stairs and hoped it had killed him. The revel was continued without inquiry about the fate of their victim.

Capt. Horton was taken up for dead. Four bones of his neck were crushed. His back was broken Indeed he was so shockingly mangled that Doctor Willard, in his testimony, expressed his astonishment that he survived an hour. He did, however, linger till the 9th inst. when he died.

The Loco Focos were soon informed that Horton could not live, but they continued their carousal. Indeed they soon after sallied into the streets, and with a violin and bugle, marched about, drinking, shouting and insulting peaceable citizens.

A Coronor's Jury, after a long and patient investigation, have returned as their verdict that Arnold Horton came to his death by being violently, feloniously and wickedly forced out of the room over the bannister and down stairs.

Capt Horton has left a wife and eight children, who were in a great measure dependant upon him for support. The scene at Arnold's when the Coroner's Jury assembled, was heart-rending. There lay the lifeless, mangled corpse of him who was murdered, in the prime of life, for no other crime than being a Whig! In the same room sat his heart-broken wife and bereaved orphan children, weeping over the remains of him who supported protected them!

Every effort was made by the wretches who were concerned in the outrage to suppress testimony, and to prevent the Jury. But the facts were too clear. The jury, though unable to identify the persons who committed the murder, said on their oaths that the deceased came by his death feloniously and wickedly.

Fire at Constantinople.—A dreadful conflagration has destroyed the Vizier's palace, called the Sublime Porte, and which included the different ministerial and administration offices. The catastrophe occurred at an early hour on the 21st January, and in a few hours the palace was burnt to the ground. The greater part of the archives, which were deposited in subterranean apartments, were saved, but almost all the papers remaining offices were destroyed. The loss occasioned by the disaster is estimated at nearly 20,000,000 of piastres. When the flames were first perceived, the Pachas and all the authorities of the capital proceeded to the scene of conflagration, and exerted themselves with the utmost activity and zeal, especially the Captain Pacha. The tournuck or prison of the Sublime Porte was opened before the flames reached it, and all the prisoners were set at liberty.

Among the number was a notorious robber lately arrested, and several Ionians belonging to the same band Several of these individuals, instead of profiting by the opportunity, applied to the authorities to be confined, but it was supposed that most of them afterwards changed their minds and decided upon quitting the country. The officers of the Sublime Porte had been provisionally transferred the palace of the Seraskier. This is the third or fourth accident of the kind that has happened within fifty years. The last fire took place in 1827, and the new palace was reconstructed in 1829. A coffer containing 60 jewels great value, had been lost during the fire, and the government had requested all the Ambassadors to have the luggage of every traveller examined before leaving the city, in the hope of finding it.

The Jews moving for Palestine.—Within a few years, great numbers have gone thither. They amount now to above 40,000, and are increasing in multitude by large annual additions. In the first days of the month a large number of Israelites from the states of Morocco arrived at Marseilles, in order to embark there for the coast of Syria, and proceed thence on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, April 1.

The Great Presbyterian Case.—The trial of this cause in Philadelphia, was brought to a close on Tuesday last. The jury, after being out little more than half an hour, returned into Court with a verdict in favor of the New School, or relators. The respondents, we understand, have moved for a new trial.

Nicholas Biddle, esq. at a meeting of the Board of Directors on Friday last, resigned the office of President of the Bank of the United States—a station which he has occupied for more than twenty years, with much credit to himself, and greatly to the advantage of the institution over which he presided, and to the country generally. To his unequalled ability, untiring zeal and fidelity, that institution owes much of its prosperity.

On the same day, Thomas Dunlap, esq. second assistant cashier, was unanimously elected by the Directors to supply the vacancy as President of the Bank of the United States.

A Court of Inquiry upon Commodore Elliot, is directed to be held on the 22d inst. at the navy yard in Philadelphia.

A treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the King of Sardinia, was concluded at Genoa on the 25th of November last, between Nathaniel Niles, special agent on the part of this government, and the Sardinian Secretary of State, and ratified by both governments, the ratifications having been exchanged at Washington on the 28th of the present month, by our Secretary of State and Auguste de Colobians, charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Sardinia. The National Intelligencer says that the treaty appears to have been framed in the most amicable spirit, and to embody principles entirely liberal and altogether reciprocal.

The Pennsylvania state loan of one million two hundred thousand dollars, has been taken by the Girard Bank, at five per cent.

The Legislature of Virginia have just passed an act, by which the elections for the next seven years are postponed until the fourth Thursday of May next; thereafter the elections are to take place on the fourth Thursday in April annually.

The Editor of the Raleigh Star proposes to enlarge his paper in June next, and to present it in an entirely new and beautiful dress; and if suitably encouraged he proposes also to procure the services of a gentleman of high qualifications to assist in the editorial department. We are glad to see these evidences of prosperity attending this well conducted journal; and hope the publisher will reap a good harvest for the labor he bestows upon it. The terms of the Star enlarged, will be three dollars per annum in advance, or four dollars if not paid before the end of the year.

The WILMINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE, is the title of a new Whig paper just commenced at Wilmington, edited by A. Brown, esq. From what we have seen of it, we think it bids fair to rank among the best conducted journals in the state.

The Gentleman's Magazine for March has been on our table for a week or two. The February number has not come to hand. The number before us is filled with its usual variety of interesting matter. For a full exposition of the nature of the work, and the terms of publication, we refer to the prospectus of the third volume, in another column. A specimen of the work can at all times be seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received.

A Convention of the Democratic Editors of Tennessee is proposed to be held at Nashville the last week in April, the object of which is "to effect a general concert of action among the editors of the party, for the purpose of defending the principles and measures of *republicanism* against the efforts of the Whig press!!"

Small Pox.—For several weeks past, a disease resembling the distinct small pox has prevailed in this place, to a limited extent, and without any fatal or serious consequences. We would have announced the fact, for the information of our country readers, on the first appearance of the disease, but for a difference of opinion then existing among our physicians concerning its nature and character. This difference yet exists, but we think it proper to state that an eruptive and contagious disease of some kind is among us, to the extent of eight or ten cases.

Since the above was written, we have learned that in one case the disease has proved fatal. Mrs. Cummings, we are told, died of it on Wednesday.

Newbern Spectator.

We are advised that ex Governor Swain has been appointed, by the Board of Internal Improvement, Agent for the Western rail-road Company, to open books, obtain subscriptions, &c. This appointment will no doubt promote the interests of the Company. Our informant expresses much regret that the University has lost the able supervision of the Governor. *Ibid.*

Beaufort Harbour.—A Correspondent at Beaufort informs us that the U. S. steam boat, Engineer, arrived there on the 18th, and that the survey of the harbour is since in progress. *Ibid.*

Major General Macomb has left Washington to take the chief direction of affairs in Florida. His stay there, the Army and Navy Chronicle says, will depend upon circumstances which cannot be known until after his arrival in the territory. Gen. Taylor will remain on duty in Florida. *Nat. Intel.*

An act granting the aid of the state to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company has passed the Legislature of Louisiana. This measure will secure the completion of the road from New Orleans to the Mississippi state line.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill which relieves all revolutionary soldiers from taxation, and allows each of them $100 per annum from the Treasury.

Mr. Hoyt, the Collector at New York, refused to let the Investigating Committee see his bank account of government money deposited. The reason of this refusal is explained by the Madisonian, which states the fact that Mr. Hoyt has $127.000 at his own private credit in a bank in the city, for which, by agreement, he receives 7 per cent. interest. The government officer thus makes $8,089 per annum by lending government money to the banks! Such is the operation of the sub-treasury.

Raleigh Register.

According to the official report made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appropriations were made during the late session of Congress to the amount of $36.862.242 78, for the following objects, viz:—

Civil and diplomatic	$9 010 081 57
Army, Fortifications, and Military	
Academy,	16 556,253 65
Navy	5 130,781 64
Revolutionary and other pensioners,	2,499,020 15
Current expenses of the Indian department,	1,755,007 28
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities,	1 856 774 00
To promote the progress of the useful arts,	9 259 22
Private claims,	45 065 27
	$36,862 243 78

A dreadful explosion took place at the Black Heath Coal Pits near Richmond on Monday the 21st. It is supposed about 40 negroes were buried in the ruins. The Richmond Enquirer gives the following particulars of this melancholy accident:

The accident arose from some inattention in not closing the door to a shaft, by which the fire damp escaped and penetrated to the other parts of the mine, and to the use of other lamps, besides Davy's Safety Lamp, which was also employed. It is believed, that some of the Coal bank has been thrown down, and may cover some of the miserable victims; but that the great columns of rock and the walls have not been materially injured—nor near as much mischief has been done to the interior, as was at first apprehended. When the explosion took place, three of the laborers where descending in the bucket. The explosion blew them up and killed them. One or two hands at the top of the Pit were also knocked down by the shock, but not seriously injured.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives of Michigan, *without a dissenting voice*, instructing the judiciary committee to bring in a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Louisiana.—The senatorial branch of the Louisiana legislature, by a vote of 9 to 5, has passed a resolution declaring that "a national bank, properly constituted (due regard being had to the rights of the states,) cannot fail to be an important auxiliary in carrying into effect the power of Congress to create and regulate a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate, and to facilitate the fiscal operations of the general government.'

Betting on Elections has been prohibited by a late act of the Illinois Legislature, by a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

According to a Western paper, there were eighty steam-boat disasters on the Western Rivers, during the year 1838, some of them, as the reader will long remember, of a most destructive and heart rending character. Of the eighty, 14 were blown up, or collapsed, and 37 *snagged.*

Unexampled in the history of Rail Roads.—The Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company have, within the last three years, completed and put in operation eighty miles of rail road, and graded upwards of fifty more. At the same time they have been able to declare from their profits regular annual dividends of eight per cent. per annum upon the whole capital invested in the rail road and bank.

The receipts on that part of the road in operation for the last three months (72 miles in length) has averaged $16,000 per month. When opened to Greensborough, and the whole Southern travel thrown on it to that place, it is estimated that the receipts will reach $26,000 per month. *U. S. Gazette.*

Quick Travelling.—Passengers from Richmond, Virginia, left that place on Thursday last at dark, and arrived in Philadelphia by three o'clock on Friday, passing through Fredericksburg, where they arrived at 10 o'clock on Thursday night—left there at ten, and arrived in Philadelphia at three o'clock on Friday afternoon—making a journey of over three hundred miles in the short space of fifteen hours. So says a correspondent of the United States Gazette.

The Nashville Whig states that Ex-President Jackson was confined to his bed by illness on the 17th instant.

One thousand school houses have been built, and are now building in Ohio, under the new common school law of the state, as we learn by the recent report of the superintendent Samuel Lewis. It is further stated that the several county law courts are exercising a praiseworthy caution in appointing School Examiners, whose business it is to license teachers. The cause of education appears to be engaging as much of the public attention in Ohio, as any other branch of state policy.

The Raleigh Standard says that Dr. Duncan "asked permission of the House to publish" his unspoken speech of the session before the last. This is a precious piece of humbuggery of the Standard. Did any one ever hear before of a House giving or refusing a member leave to publish a speech? Did the House give such leave in that particular case? Was any question put? The Standard must answer these questions in the negative. It is certainly a bright idea, that permission to publish a speech, attached some peculiar sanctity to it, which Mr. Stanly's speech lacked, because he did not obtain such permission. But no man of a particle of brains can be caught by such a gull-trap. The House never granted or refused such permission. Dr. Duncan's speech, it is admitted, never was delivered, and Mr. Stanly's, it is *proved*, was.

We wish Congress would give Duncan permission to have his abolition letter published in the Standard.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Boston Transcript of March 26.

From the East—End of the War.—By passengers in the steamer Bangor, which left the Penobscot yesterday morning, we learn that all is quiet in that city, even to dullness. No war—no shingles—no sleighing. All flat. At Augusta, again, the Legislature met for the last time yesterday morning, at half past five. Moreover, orders were received there for the Oxford and Cumberland troops, which we have heard so much about, to *return home forthwith.* This, we take it, ends the war,—for the present.

Cure for Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of New Haven, and the ablest surgeon in the Western county, had been cured in the following manner: He was recommended to use strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards to cover with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days; and if any protuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them and the plaster again, until they shall disappear; after which, heal the wound with salve. Cautery and the knife had been previously used in vain. This treatment effected a perfect and speedy cure.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The New York Cultivator states that fruit trees may be propagated by *planting* the scions instead of engrafting them. They should be prepared by dipping both ends in melted tallow, grafting wax, or some similar article, and then be planted horizontally, with the bud upward, and covered about three inches deep. They will produce trees that will yield fruit in four years.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, March 19.

News one day later we have from Liverpool, which is rich in the debates of the members of Parliament upon the address to the Queen. Canada affairs were a prominent topic, and the invasions from this side of the line were remarked upon with great feeling. The Duke of Wellington thought such a state of things unknown in the civilized world. Lord Melbourne palliated the outrages as well as he could, on account of the extent of our wilderness territory, and the peculiarity of our confederate government, but added that our government had been addressed upon the subject with strong representations. Lord Brougham also said a good word for the United States. Indeed, there was generally a kind feeling in the debate, considering the nature of the grievances complained of. Lord Durham was very anxious to bring forward immediately the affairs of Canada, and questioned Lord Melbourne as to the earliest time. The East India relations of the British government occupied a good deal of time in the debate. "I am not prepared," says Lord Melbourne, "to bring in a bill for repealing the corn laws, nor will I bind myself on no future occasion to give my vote against the repeal." The Ministry is divided upon the subject.

Sir Robert Peel, in the Commons, bore down quite hard upon our Government. He quoted General Jackson's invasion of the Floridas as to what the Americans thought of taking care of a people who could not take care of themselves, and as an excuse if the British should march over the lines and redress their grievances with the pirates themselves. The whole debate, as it refers to us, is one of great interest, and I hope our newspapers will find room for it.

The debates in the British Parliament upon the position of the Canadas and the United States have attracted much attention in this city. The strong language of Sir Robert Peel and the decisive remarks of Lord John Russell, create an uneasiness, as connected with recent events in Maine, that shakes the stock market.

TEXAS.

Extracts from a letter from John Scott, esq. formerly of this town, to a gentleman in this place, dated

City of Houston, Texas,
March 10, 1839.

An emigrant should not stop short of Texas. Thousands from the richest parts of the valley of the Mississippi are pouring into this new republic. A farmer may grow rich here upon one fourth of the labor it takes to support his family in Orange. If they move at all, let them come to Texas. The best geographical account of the country, is one lately published in New York by a Mr. Newall. Probably Turner & Hughes of Raleigh, may have it for sale. I recommend it to the perusal of every one who thinks of Texas. It is a small volume.

The late Congress appointed five commissioners to locate the seat of government. It will be on the Colorado, or a little east of it, in a fertile, well watered, and delightful country, as healthy as any part of the globe.

By coming next fall, each head of a family will secure 640 acres of bounty land, and each single man 320 acres, provided they arrive before the first day of January, 1840, at which time the law expires.

The late Congress passed a law to establish a line of military forts, from Red River to Rio Grande, a distance of six hundred miles, over a delightful and salubrious and fertile region of country, to protect the frontier settlements. Each fort is to contain a square of land, of nine miles each way, laid off into sections of 160 acres each. A bounty of one section is to be given to every able bodied settler, who will locate himself, and open a farm and keep it up for three years, within either boundary of the forts. This added to the 640 acres, will make 800 acres of land, the bounty for settling in one of the choicest portions of the earth!

I have appended hereunto a copy of the emigrant law above spoken of; also the act exempting from execution certain property therein named; also the prices at the Houston market. Corn, you see, is four dollars per bushel! This exorbitant price is owing solely to the demand created by the constant influx of emigrants.

Families who come to Texas by land, should cross the Mississippi river somewhere between Natchez and Vicksburg, and enter Texas on the Red River side. It will be the shortest and most direct route to the new city of Austin.

Houston was commenced in March, 1837, when the first house was built; now its population is about 5,000 souls. The hardy sons of "the old North state" muster strong here; more so, perhaps, than from any other state of the union. Memucan Hunt, formerly of Granville, is now Secretary of the Navy.

An Act entitled an act to extend to the late emigrants or those who may emigrate within a specified time, a donation of land.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled*—That every person who emigrated to this republic since the first day of October Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, or who may emigrate to this republic by the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty, who is a free white person and the head of a family, and who actually resides within the government with his or her family, shall be entitled to a conditional grant of six hundred and forty acres of land by paying the fees of office and surveying. The conditions of the said grant shall be, that both grantee and his or her family shall remain and reside permanently within this republic, and do and perform any and all duties required of other citizens for the term of three years, after which time he or his legal representatives shall receive from the government an unconditional deed for said grant of land, provided that no sale of said claim to land by the individual entitled to the same of this government shall be valid in law and binding upon the person selling the same until an unconditional deed shall be obtained by the grantee for said land; and in no case whatever shall a grant of that description be made unless it be satisfactorily proven that all the conditions and provisions of the law have been complied with; and all single free white male persons of the age of seventeen and upwards who have emigrated to this republic since the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, or who may emigrate to this republic by the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty, shall be entitled to three hundred and twenty acres of land, and all laws and parts of laws contrary to the meaning and provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all permanent resident citizens of Texas who have or may arrive to the age required of emigrants by the above section of this act shall be entitled to the same quantity of land as emigrants upon the same conditions that emigrants are.

Sec 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all officers and soldiers who engaged in the service of Texas previous to the first of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, whose families are now here or who may arrive here by the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty, shall be entitled to the same quantity of land that they would have been if their families had emigrated to the county with them.

An act entitled an act to exempt certain property therein named from execution.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the. Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this Act, there shall be reserved to every citizen or head of a family in this Republic, free and independent of the power of a writ of *fre fecias*, or other execution issuing from any court of competent jurisdiction whatever, fifty acres of land or one town lot, including his or her homestead, and improvements not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, all household and kitchen furniture, (provided it does not exceed in value two hundred dollars,) all implements of husbandry, (provided they shall not exceed fifty dollars in value,) all tools, apparatus and books belonging to the trade or profession of any citizen, five milch cows, one yoke of work oxen or one horse, twenty hogs, and one year's provisions; and that all laws and parts of laws contravening or opposing the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided*, The passage of this Act shall not interfere with contracts between parties heretofore made.

Extracts from the Prices Current, Houston Market.

Flour, $21 to 23 per barrel.
Hams, 27 to 40; middlings 28 to 30.
Lard 30 to 35 per lb.
Butter, 45 to 100.
Corn, $4 per bushel.
Oats, $3.50 to 4.00 per bushel.
Salt per sack, $8.50 to 9.00.
Nails, 25 per lb.
Candles, tallow, 75 per lb.
Molasses, $2.00 to 2.50 per gal.
Potatoes, $10 per barrel.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. A. Leigh, Mr. CHARLES HOWARD to Miss SARAH FAUCETT.

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,
PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,
Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

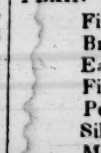
All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63—

Equity Sale.



IN odedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at March Term, 1839, I shall sell before the court house, in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 27th day of May next, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, a TRACT OF LAND belonging to the heirs at law of the late William McCauley, lying on the waters of New Hope, adjoining the lands of Charles Trice and others, supposed to contain about 500 acres.

Also the HOUSE AND LOT in Chapel Hill, known as the Thomson House.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 30. 63—4w

Fresh Garden Seeds.

A SMALL supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by

A. PARKS.

March 14. 61—

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
28 Thursday,	6 52	6 8	
29 Friday,	5 50	6 10	
30 Saturday,	5 49	6 11	
31 Sunday,	5 48	6 12	
1 Monday,	5 47	6 13	
2 Tuesday,	5 46	6 14	
3 Wednesday	5 45	6 15	

A. M. H. M.
Last 8 8 18 morn
New 15 9 58 morn
First 23 0 14 morn
Full 30 9 1 after

A NEW SERIES.

☞ A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. ☜

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF
BURTON'S
Gentleman's Magazine,
AND
AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

COMMENCED on the first of January, 1839. Terms, *Two* Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two large volumes of nearly 1,000 pages are published every year.

This popular work is now printed with new type, cast expressly for the purpose, on fine thick paper, well stitched in a neat cover. Valuable engravings are given in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine and American Monthly Review has attained a standing that ensures its continuance, and the commendatory notices of the most respectable portion of the press attest its merits and popularity. Each number contains sixty four extra sized octavo pages, and presents more reading matter than a volume of a novel. It is published at little more than half the price of any other magazine in the United States, yet contains as many original papers as any other publication.

WM. E. BURTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, PHILADELPHIA.

The most distinguished Writers of America fill the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine with original contributions.

The Review department of the Gentleman's Magazine, which has elicited notice from all points of the literary circle, will continue to present a complete account of the popular literature of the day, with liberal extracts from rare and popular works. Translations from the lighter portions of the French, German, Spanish and Italian authors, occur in every number. Copious and Anecdotal Biographies of Eminent men of the day, with Engraved Likenesses, will frequently ornament the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Field Sports and Manly Pastimes.

Arrangements have been made with a writer of acknowledged ability to produce in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, a monthly series of articles, descriptive of the various Manly Sports and Pastimes, embracing a fund of information not elsewhere attainable, and illustrated, in its course, by several hundred engravings on wood, by Parmelier, from designs by Landseer, Cooper, Cruikshank, etc.

Among others, the following subjects will be particularly exemplified:

The Art of Gunning, in all its branches, including the Rifle and Pistol Shooting, with ample directions and valuable hints to the young gunner.

The Natural History of the American Game Birds.

Boating and Sailing, with a full description of the various fancy crafts, and an interesting account of the principal Yatch Clubs in Europe.

The Horse and the Dog, in all their varieties, with every requisite respecting Purchase, Breeding, Breaking and Keeping.

Angling, with an account of American Fishes.

Archery, with its Customs, &c., and a History of its Rise and Progress.

Skating, Quoits, Cricket, Racket, Fives, and other Ball Games.

Forming, in the whole, a valuable Cyclopedia of useful and agreeable knowledge.

The Second and Third Volumes of nearly one thousand pages, contain the Celebrated ANNIVERSARY REGISTER, and Monthly Calendar of American Chronology, complete for every day in the year.

Subscribers forwarding a Five Dollar Bill, may command a year's subscription and the remittance of these two volumes, in numbers, by the mail. Or any friend, or well wisher, transmitting the names of five, or more subscribers, at three dollars each, will receive the two volumes for 1838, containing the Calendar, free of expense.

For the convenience of subscribers, various combinations have been formed, wherein the transmission of a five dollar bill will save material trouble.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command two years' subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine—or two copies for one year, if sent to one direction.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to the Lady's Book published in Philadelphia by Mr. Godey, at three dollars per annum.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command one year's subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, and one year's subscription to any of the popular Weekly Papers published in Philadelphia; and the proprietor pledges himself that both periodicals shall be duly forwarded to the given direction. By this means, subscribers at a distance may save postage and discount, and depend upon the receipt of their chosen works.

At the termination of the time paid for and agreed upon, the subscriber must intimate his intention of discontinuance, or pay the ensuing year upon demand.

Editors of newspapers are requested to oblige us with a few insertions of our advertisement, and accept the Magazine for regular notice; a copy of the paper containing notice or advertisement is requested to be sent to the Editor—but a regular exchange is not solicited, as newspapers sent to magazines are liable to postage.

☞ CHANGE OF OFFICE. ☜

William E. Burton, Editor and Publisher, opposite the Exchange, Dock street, Philadelphia—where all orders and communications, postage paid, are requested to be directed.

March 1. 63—

For Sale,

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO GIRL, now in the possession of Robert Pleasants, Hillsborough.

GILES MEBANE.

March 23. 62tf—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61—1

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
☞ AT THIS OFFICE. ☜

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

STANZAS.

When from those we love we part,
Perhaps no more to meet again,
Who can soothe the aching heart,
Who can ease its load of pain?
He whose glorious power and might
Called a world to life and light;
He who calms the boisterous sea,
Can from pain and sorrow free.

When misfortune shrouds in sadness
Ev'ry prospect bright and fair,
What can fill the heart with gladness—
Banish sorrow, grief and care?
Hope and friendship! gems of heaven!
Richest boon to man e'er given,
Joy and pleasure thou canst give—
Peace and comfort while we live.

When our youthful days are fled,
And no longer life is dear,
What can ease the dying bed,
And relieve from ev'ry fear?
'Tis the thought that we should rise
To mansions bright within the skies,
Where joys are pure and love is true,
And friends no more shall bid adieu.

M. S. B.

MATERNAL EFFORT.

It is the duty of mothers to instruct their daughters how to sustain reverses of fortune. Frequent and sudden as these have been to our own country, it is important that young females should possess some employment, by which they might obtain a livelihood, in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitiful and contemptible is it to see the mother desponding or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and to cheer.

"I have lost my whole fortune," said a merchant, as he returned one evening to his home. "We can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this large house. The children can no more go to expensive schools. What we shall do for a living I know not. Yesterday, I was a rich man. To-day, there is nothing left that I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still rich in each othe and in our children. Money may pas away, but God has given us a better treasury in those active hands and loving hearts." "Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sober. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor things?" said he. "You shall see," answered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight healthy children be poor? We shall work and make you rich again."

"I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly four years old. "I will not have any new frock bought, and I shall sell my great wax doll." The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

He left his stately house. The servants were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture, were sold, and she who had been so long the mistress of the mansion, shed no tear. "Pay every debt," said she, "let no one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy."

He took a neat cottage, and a small piece of ground, a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training.

The eldest one assisted her in the work of the household, and instructed the younger children. Besides, they executed various works, which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered, with taste, some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which were readily sold to merchants in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets to market, in the cart that conveyed their vegetables; they platted straw, they painted maps, they executed plain needle work. Every one was at his post, busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a bee-hive.

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father. "And I never was as happy before," said the mother. "We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house," said the children, "and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees." "Yes," replied the father, "and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on."

Economy, as well as industry, was strictly observed. Nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased.—The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place, as instructress to the family.

The little dwelling, which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and vines and flowering trees were planted around it. The merchant was happier under its woodbine-covered porch in a summer's evening, than he had been in his showy drawing-room.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he, "shall we return to the city?" "Oh, no, no," was the unanimous reply. "Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment." "Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again."

"For then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and did not see much of you or mother.—Now, we're all together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were none of us as happy, when we were rich, and did not work. So, father, please not to be a rich man any more."

Mrs. Sigourney.

During the eclipse of the Moon, Oct. 3d, which lasted over two hours, the Chinese, with innumerable gongs and other noisy instruments, attempted to prevent the celestial dog from swallowing the moon, and succeeded in driving him off his prey sometime after midnight.

FRENCH's Bolingbrook Hotel,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

DANIEL S. FRENCH, late of French's Hotel, Norfolk, respectfully announces to the public that he has leased for a term of years that new, large and convenient public establishment in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, heretofore known as the Bolingbrook Hotel, but now distinguished as FRENCH'S HOTEL, and has been, since the 1st of January, engaged in refitting, refurnishing, painting, whitewashing, and otherwise improving the same, in a style which will make the establishment, for both comfort and elegance, vie with any other in the Union.

To the BED ROOMS, that rigid attention has been paid so necessary to the comfort of the transient and permanent lodger.

The TABLE, in addition to every substantial dish usual to be had in a large Hotel, will, also, be regularly supplied with Wild Game, Oysters and Fish of the best the Norfolk and other markets afford. ☞ Country Customers may rely upon never being disappointed in these respects.

The STABLES are new, convenient, and well supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn and Fodder. The Ostlers are of the best character and best qualifications.

The Dining Room, Bed Room, and other servants of the House, will be found well versed in their several duties, and ever ready to discharge them with alacrity and cheerfulness.

The BAR will be kept constantly furnished with the best WINES, LIQUORS PORTER, &c., all selected by WM. FRENCH, esq. of French's Hotel, Norfolk, whose long experience and excellent judgment are well known throughout the United States.

DANIEL S. FRENCH, will, on his own part, spare no exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Petersburg, Va. March 5, 1839. 62—

Prospectus of the Second Volume
OF THE
American Museum
OF
Literature and the Arts.

A Monthly Magazine, embellished with Steel Portraits.

ON the 1st of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This Magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct, profit, and please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of solid interest upon Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticisms, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It also contains short reviews of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by lighter articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the proprietors in making liberal arrangements for contributions to the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their corps of regular contributors. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers—

Rev Dr Beasley, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J H. Clinch, David Hoffman, esq. W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Holland, H. F. Tuckerman, E. A. Poe Professor Fisher of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Embury. Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to aid us.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Italian Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers.—a though we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portraits on steel, by a distinguished artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. F. Cooper in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—The American Museum is printed on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price $5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for $15. We shall be happy to receive applications, *post paid*, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed. All communications must be *post paid*, and directed to the editors.

Travelling Agents greatly needed.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS.
Editors and Proprietors.

Baltimore, January, 1839. 61—

Look at This.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer, with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan. 21. 59—

Attention!

THE Hillsborough Company of Militia are hereby ordered to attend at the court house, on Saturday the 13th of April next, at 11 o'clock, for drill muster and court martial.

By order of the Captain,

CHARLES S. WARREN, o. o.

March 4. 60—

WANTED,

A FIRST rate Journeyman Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Apply to the subscriber, living six miles north of M'Cuistin, Trolinger & Co.'s Cotton Factory.

WILLEY MURRAY.

February 20. 58—

HILLSBOROUGH Female Academy.

THE undersigned Trustees of the Hillsborough Female Academy, have the pleasure to announce to Parents and Guardians, that the exercises of this institution commenced on the 24th January, for the present session, under the charge of its efficient and accomplished principal, Miss Maria L. Spear. The services of this lady for several years past, have been such as to meet the highest expectations of the Trustees, and to deserve for this Academy as great a portion of public patronage as has been extended to any similar institution in the state.

Miss Spear has associated with herself in the task of instruction, her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, whose talents and skill in the departments of Music, Drawing and Painting have been fully tested and are of the highest order.

A gentleman who is a native of France and every way qualified, will give lessons in the French Language to such as may desire it

The Trustees can with confidence recommend this Seminary to all who wish their daughters and wards to become scholars, and to have their morals anxiously guarded and their manners properly formed; the personal accomplishments and moral culture of the students being no less objects of attention on the part of the Teachers, than their improvement in Literature.

The studies of each class are as follows, viz: Spelling Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Dictation and Composition, constitute the studies of the first and second classes; the same branches of learning, with the exception of the five last named, form the studies of the third class and the fourth class, which is the lowest in the school, study Spelling, Reading, Writing, and the Tables in Arithmetic, as the progress of the scholar justifies.

TERMS OF TUITION.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
Music, on the Piano or Guitar,	$25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Working on Canvass,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
WILLIAM CAIN,
CAD. JONES, Sen'r.,
P. H. MANGUM,
HUGH WADDELL,
NATHAN HOOKER,
STEPHEN MOORE, } TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks.

February 13. 57—

JOURNAL
OF THE
American Silk Society,
AND
RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 13th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism, and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of *commercial export*—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the Silk cause in the United States

Under the latter resolution the subscribe has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society. And now, with not the least abatement of that fondness (not to say passion) for rural life, and all its pursuits which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavors (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, by offering them suitable and remunerating employment; and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk, and every thing connected with its production, and all improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture, will constitute the *chief design and aim* of the Journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the justly popular and kindred subjects of *Agriculture, Horticulture*, and *Rural and Domestic Economy*. Hence the adjunctive title "Rural Economist."

J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form Each number will contain thirty two pages printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal, will please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

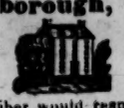
Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GIDEON B. SMITH, Corresponding Secretary to the Society

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of American Staples, and who will have the kindness to give this prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

February, 1839. 58—

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 41tf—

Education.

THE subscriber has procured the service of the Rev. J. W. YORK, in his school, located five miles east of Hillsborough, in a private, healthy section of country.

The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Book-Keeping.

Board and Tuition will not exceed thirty six dollars per session of five months. School will commence on the 15th instant; Students can enter at any time during the session

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 19. 43—

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two sessions the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs Morrow has given in the managment of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22 51

Mantua Making.

THE subscriber having located herself in Hillsborough, respectfully informs the ladies of this place and its vicinity, that she is prepared to execute any kind of work in her line in the latest and most fashionable style. Her residence is at the Union Hotel

ANN JOHNSON.

February 6 56

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE or to JAMES MEBANE, Jr. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

January 23. 54—

CHINA, Glass & Queensware.

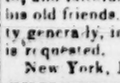
JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of Common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the Mercantile Community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina is requested.

New York, January 8. 54-

House and Lot
For Sale---in Hillsborough.



THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell his House and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two story Framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each, and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Philips of this place, or to the subscriber

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at the February term of Orange County Court, 1839, been qualified as Administrator on the Estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and produce their accounts duly authenticated, as required by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, as no longer indulgence can be given

W. H. THOMPSON, *Adm'r.*

February 26. 59—

Strays.

TAKEN up by John C. Douglas, living on the Oxford Road, about seven miles from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 9th inst. one SOW and five SHOATS, marked as follows viz. one spotted Sow, with a slit in each ear, one Shoat marked with a crop and under bit in the right ear and over bit in the left, and four Shoats unmarked valued at eight dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

February 13. 57-3w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age: and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause: and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendan; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

He would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own, and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9 1838.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 32—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 68—

Wheat and Flour.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a full supply of Family Flour, by the barrel or load. The highest price given for Wheat, at his mill

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

January 12. 53

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES,

Raisins,	Currants,
Oranges,	Almonds,
Lemons,	Walnuts,
Apples,	Brazil Nuts,
Figs,	Filberts,
Prunes,	Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruit and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Satinets,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PRINTS,
PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only

May 8. 18—

Ladies' Shoes.

THE Subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

July 12 28—

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand.

50 Sacks of Salt,
20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,
3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms

July 12 21—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. AVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5 6—

WILLIAM W. CHASE'S
Invaluable Ointment,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Piles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.